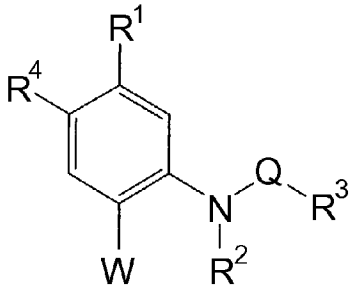
Claims

1. – 23. (cancelled)

24. (currently amended) A method for the treatment of a viral infection in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject in need of treatment for the viral infection, in an amount effective to treat the viral infection, an aniline derivative represented by the following formula (I):



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof;

wherein, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkenyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{2-6} alkynyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, an azide group, a hydroxy group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group which may have a substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, a carboxyl group, a formyl group, a C_{1-6} alkoxycarbonyl group which may have a substituent, an acyl group, an acylamino group, or a sulfamoyl group;

R^2 represents a hydrogen atom;

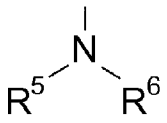
R^3 represents a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, or a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent;

R^4 represents a hydrogen atom;

Q represents -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -SO_2-, -C(S)NHC(O)-, -C(O)NHC(O)-, or -C(O)NHC(S)-;

W represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, a halogen atom, a hydroxy group, a C_{1-6} alkoxy group which may have a

substituent, a C_{1-6} alkylthio group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent, or a group represented by the following formula (II):



(II)

wherein, R^5 and R^6 are the same or different and each represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, a nitrogen-containing heterocycle which may have a substituent, a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent, an acyl group, or an acylamino group;
the above R^5 and R^6 together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may form a heterocycle which may have a substituent, and the heterocycle may be a condensed aromatic heterocycle which may have a substituent;
the above R^5 and R^6 may be a cycloalkylidene amino group which may have a substituent, or an aromatic condensed cycloalkylidene group which may have a substituent, thereby treating the viral infection in the subject, and
wherein the viral infection is caused by:

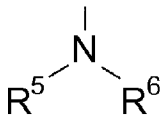
(1) any one of the following RNA viruses: severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), poliovirus, human rhinovirus, hepatitis A, C, D, and E viruses, vaccinia virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus, human coronavirus , Ebola virus, influenza virus, or sindbis virus; or

(2) any one of the following DNA viruses: a herpes simplex virus, human adenovirus, hepatitis B virus, cytomegalovirus, EB virus, herpesvirus, human herpesvirus, smallpox virus, polyoma virus, or human papilloma virus.

25. (previously presented) The method of claim 24, wherein R^1 is a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent, or a halogen atom;
R^2 is a hydrogen atom;
R^3 is a C_{6-10} aryl group which may have a substituent, or a nitrogen-containing 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl group which may have a substituent;
R^4 is a hydrogen atom;

Q represents -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -SO_2-, -C(S)NHC(O)-, -C(O)NHC(O)-, or -C(O)NHC(S)-;

W represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, or a group represented by the following formula (II):

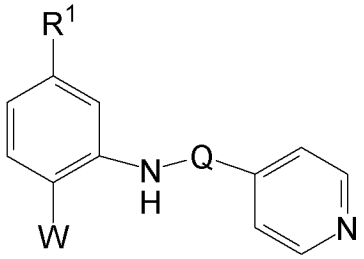


(II)

wherein, R^5 and R^6 are the same or different and each represent a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may have a substituent; or

the above R^5 and R^6 together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may form a heterocyclic group which may have a substituent, and the heterocyclic group may be a condensed aromatic heterocyclic group which may have a substituent.

26. (previously presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the aniline derivative of formula (I) is represented by the following formula (III):

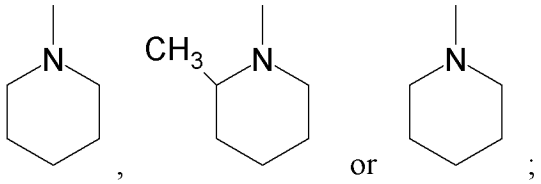


(III)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or hydrate thereof;

wherein, R^1 is a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom or a trifluoromethyl group;

W represents



Q represents -C(O)- or -C(S)-.

27. (currently amended) The method of claim 24, wherein the viral infection is caused by~~:~~

~~(1) any one of the following RNA viruses: severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS),~~

~~poliovirus, human rhinovirus, adult T cell leukemia virus (HTLV-I), hepatitis A, C, D, and E viruses, vaccinia virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, dengue virus, human coronavirus , Ebola virus, influenza virus, or sindbis virus; or~~

~~(2)~~ any one of the following DNA viruses: a herpes simplex virus, human adenovirus, hepatitis B virus, cytomegalovirus, EB virus, herpesvirus, human herpesvirus, smallpox virus, polyoma virus, or human papilloma virus.

28. (cancelled)

29. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~27~~ 24, wherein the viral infection is caused by a herpes simplex virus.

30. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~27~~ 24, wherein the viral infection is caused by a human adenovirus.

31. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~27~~ 24, wherein the viral infection is caused by a cytomegalovirus.

32. – 33. (cancelled)